### CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

PROCLAMATION OF A NATIONAL BOLIDAY

TEMOCRATIC NAPIONAL COMMITTEE

WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY

PUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

MORRISON'S NEW TARIFF BILL

FERNANDO WOOD ON THE SINKING FUND

### Reception at the Executive Mansion. The President's recention at the Executive

Marchen will take place to-night, beginning at a o'clock and closing at 11.

Bounty Claims. The bill reported favorably from the Senate Military Committee yesterday provides that the time for filing claims for additional bounty under

the act of July 28, 1666, shall be extended until

January 50, 1977, and that all such claims filed times the Soth of January, 1875, shall be considered and decided without retiling. Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company. The bill reported by Mr. Whyte, from the San-ate Committee on Naval Affairs, for the relief of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company, the Atoems rie and carestycate other company, crects the Serrotary of the Navy to investigate the claim for tolls on vessels transporting naval supplier, from January 10, 1864, to July 27, 1868, and award such sum not exceeding \$4,732.00 as he may and equitably due.

### The 3.65 Bond Bill.

It is understood that the conference committee en the disagreeing votes of both Houses on the ... to Instrict bond bill has agreed to strike out that part of their former report allowing the beard of audit to admit claims for work already

The Medical Purveyor's Department. The Committee on Expenditures of the War Department had before them yesterday Dr. Baxer, Medical Purveyor of the army, who spoke at considerable length upon the manner in which his office is conducted, and also with regard to scientific medical subjects upon which his opin-

lone were asked. National Association of Mining Engineers This association will hold a regular meeting at the Smithsonian Institute to night at 8 o'clock, which Mr. Alex. L. Holley, of Brooklyn, New opening address. Professor Henry will wolcome the members to the National Capital in a speech. The association will probably remain in session reveral days, during which time some interest-ag questions pertinent to the profession will be

Buildings Rented by the Interior Department. The Secretary of the Interior reports to Congress that the following buildings are rented for ife use of that Department: Four-story brick No. annum: six-story brick, known as the Seaton house, for four years, at a rent perannum of \$10,000; three story brick, No. 624, 623 and 628 Louisiana avenue, of James L. Harbour and Edmonia Semmes, at \$2,500; three-storybrick, No. 616 Lecuisiana avenue, from Marshall Brown, at \$1,500.

### The Bailey Gun.

It is said that the surest preventive of war is a weapon of certain destruction. The Hailey gun, new on exhibition at No. 1221 F street, and which has us: been tested by the ordnance inspector at the Washington pavy yard, is undoubtedly at the washington may yard, is undoubledly desilized to effect wonders in the way of preserving peace. Inspector Steard states in his report that one hundred rounds were discharged from this gun in six seconds, excelling both the Gatling and Gardner guns in rapidity of discharge, while all barrels are fired by the same lock.

Silver Coinage Lawsgent, and in the House by Representative Piper, amendatory of the silver coinage laws, provides for the coinage of a new silver dollar equal in weight and value to two of the present silver half weight and value to two of the present silver half decliars, and proposes to make it a legal tender for amounts not exceeding \$20. The bill abol-ishes the existing legal tender provision regard-ing trade dollars. It also provides that silver half dollars shall be a legal tender for amounts not exceeding \$40, and that the Government shall replace without loss to the holder all abraded silver coins. The new silver dollar is to be coined on Government account only.

National Veteran Club. The National Veteran Club of Soldiers and Sailors met last night at the rooms of the Republican committee, on F street, and elected the fol-lowing-named gentlemen as officers: President, Colonel J. S. Tichenor: vice presidents, Colonel J. S. Tichenor: vice presidents, Colonel O. D. Kinsman and Colonel Burnside; secretary, Majer A. H. G. Richardson; corresponding secretary, Captain J. R. Thompson; treasurer; Captain C. C. Adams; marshal, R. M., Colonel B. F. Hawks. Colonel J. S. Tichenor was designated as the member of the National Executive Committee in the place of General N. P. Calpman, resigned. Preparations are making for a vigorous campaign in connection with the Republican party.

## The Salary Apprepriation Bill-

The Committee on Appropriations of the House sesterday distributed the unfinished portion of ation bill as follows: War Del artment, Messrs Wells and Wheeler: Interior Det artment, Messre Randali and Biount; Agricultural Department, Mesers. Singleton and Hale; Department of Justice, Mesers. Atkins and Hamilton: Bureau of Statistics, Mr. Hale. The committee yesterday finished the estimates made for the employees of the House of Representatives. They decided to cut down the present force (wenty-three per cent. and the salaries about eleven per cent.

### The Military Academy. The Military Academy bill, as reported from

the Senate Committee of Appropriations yester. Cay is amended in the following particulars: items are inserted of \$6,500 for additional pay of proare interted of \$6,500 for additional pay of pre-ferences for length of service; \$10,000 for pay of nesistant professors, instructors and assistant in-structors and the adjutant, in addition to their pay as first or second lieutenants; \$1,500 for clerk to adjutant; \$1,500 for clerk to treasurer, and several other small appropriations for objects heretotre provided for, but omitted by the House of Representatives this year. The com-mittee propose to omit the House appropriation for company musicians, but restore the usual tem of \$14,500 for the Academy band. The item for pay of cadets is left unchanged. The net in-crease recommended over the amounts fixed by the House is about \$46,000.

The Tariff Bill and the Hawalian Treaty It is understood that Mr. Morrison will bring his tariff bill up in the Committee on Ways and Means to day. The session will be mostly occur understood that a final vote will be taken to-day. In addition to that there are one or two small bills that will probably be acted apon, and if Mr. Morrison can keep the committee together long enough, he will spring his tariff bill upon them. It is not probable, however, that the committee can undertake if to-day, and that they will be ebliged to postpone it until Thursday. There is a very perceptible weakening of the desireto revise the tariff as effectually as Mr. Morrison proposes it, and it has been assertained that nine of the eleven members of the committee are opposed to it.

## Washington's Birthday.

Whereas the following concurrent resolution has been adopted by the Congress of the United whereas the following concurrent resolution has been adopted by the Congress of the United States: be it Resolved. That for the promotion of national seeding throughout the Union on the occasion of the Centennial year of independence, and believing this to be the proper time for the expression of our appreciation of the great services rendered to the people and to the great services rendered to the people and to the cause of liberty by the tather of our country, George Washinston, the fide of the present month shall be treated and deemed a national holiday throughout the United States in the Government business, and so far as is consistent with the public welfare in all of the Departments of the Government employment shall be suspended for that day.

And whereas the spirit and sentiment expressed in said resolution meets with my warmest approval.

Now, therefore is pursuance of that purpose and harmony with the general sentiment of the nation, I, Ulysses S, Grant, President of the United States of America, hereby direct that all business in the Executive Departments of the Covernment shall be suspended on the Tai day of February, 1876, and that said Departments shall be closed on that day.

By the President.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

## HAMILTON FIRM, Secretary of State.

The Democratic Caucus on the Curren:

Question-The Democratic caucus met yesterday and had a long and rather animated discussion on the proposition to bring forward a currency bill for the caucus. Mr. Holman was highly displeased, the caucus. Mr. Holman was highly displeased, for his resolution to repeal the resumption act was voted down, not only in the committee, but it was choked off in the House afterwards. Gov. Walker also put in a proposition to repeal the resumption act, but it was not voted on.

The compromise seems to tend toward something like Mr. Payne's modified bill. This would repeal the resumption act and create the 4's percent, bond for funding the legal tenders. It would accumulate gold on the outstanding legal tenders and bank notes for ten years at the rate of three per cent. a year. The accumulation by the Government and national banks would then amount to thirty per pent. of the greenbacks and

bank notes outstanding. This bill will be careially considered in a few days.

Mr. Heete, of New York, at the last meeting
of the committee, said that as the New York delegation was solidly against inflation, they did
not deem the caucus competent to bind that delegation unless by reason of agreement from som;
Eastern representative on the committee. It
was invited to go there by Mr. Lamar, but wa
not admitted as a representative on the committee. There is "blood upon the face of the moon"
in the Democratic caucus committee.

The Democratic caucus committee.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing. It is a doubtful matter whether the Appropria-tions Committee will soon take up the question of appropriating \$316,000 to meet the deficiency in
the Eureau of Engraving and Printing. There
seems to be some spite work going on at the Capitol, whereby it is intended to create the impression that the deficiency and the discharge of fourteen hundred girls were brought about by carelessners and extravagance of the Secretary of the
Treasury, and that the delays incident to their
discharge may net be charged to the Democratic
party. It is impossible now to print new notes
for the purpose of exchanging them for old and
matifiated notes. The five per cent, reserve fund
kept at the Treasury by banks for the purpose of
securing the redemption of notes need not be
made up now, but the banks themselves will soon
grow restive, and it is proposed to charge all their
inconveniences to the Republicans, instead of the
Democrats. Whother this little game will work
or not remains to be seen. Fourteen hundred
people out of work—a largenumber of them being
iemales—are very apt to create considerable disturbance around the Casitol, but the Democrats
say, "Go pitch into the Kepublicans; don't pitch
into us."

Suspension of the Sinking Fund. appropriating \$316,000 to meet the deficiency is

Hon. Fernando Wood is waiting for the caucus committee to report, in order to see whether there committee to report, in order to see whether there is any opportunity of his passing a bill too suspend the sinking fund. He says that as a practical man he does not think it would be worth his while to pass that bill through the Committee of Ways and Bleans and Houre of Representatives, as he knows he can, and have it slaughtered in the Senate; but he will insist upon the suspension of the sinking fund on the years as a part of the method of resumption. The Secretary of the Freasury will oppose the suspension of the sinking fund on the ground that it has not, as is alleged, overreached itself, or been paid more than it should have been paid. He claims that the reduction of the public debt since February, 1852, when the act was passed, and up to the time of 1856 or 1807, when it reached its maximum, must not be added to the sinking fund, because the debt was continually increasing. Deducting that amount, he holds that the sinking fund, in order to keep the faith of the Government untarnibed, must be combatted by the idea that the amount of the sinking fund, in order to keep the faith of the Government untarnibed, must be combatted by the idea that the amount of the sinking fund, in order to keep the faith of the Government untarnibed, must be combatted by the idea that the amount of the sinking fund, in order to keep the faith of the debt as it catted from time to time, and that it was not expected that the debt would remain stationary.

The Democratic National Convention. is any opportunity of his passing a bill to suspend

The Democratic National Convention. A large number of delegations are in the city anxious to secure for their various localities the

place of heiding the Democratic national convention. Most of these delegations and the members
of the national executive committee were at the
Capitol yesterday. The following is a full list of
the members of the committee: Atabama, Thos,
A. Watker: Arkanas, S. R. Cockrell; California,
Frank McCoppin; Connecticut, W. H. Barnum;
Delaware, Charles Hesster; Florida, Charles E.
Dyke; Georgia, A. R. Wright; Illinois, Cyrus H.
McCormick: Indiana, Thomas Dowling; Iowa, M.
M. Ham; Kansas, Henry D. McHenry; Louistana,
Henry J. Oyden; Maine, L. D. M. Seveat, Maryland, A. Lee Knott; Massachusetts, Fred O.
Prince; Michigan, W. A. Moore; Minnesota, J.
H. Sharp; Missouri, John G. Priest; Nobraska,
George L. Miller; Nevada, Thomas H. Williams;
New Hampshire, M. V. B. Edgerly; New Jersey,
Thomas T. Kandolph; New York, Augustus
Schell; North Carolina, M. M. Ransom; Ohio, J.
G. Thompson; Oregon, Robert J. Judd; Pennsylvania, James P. Barr; Rhode Island, Gideon
Bratiord; South Carolina, Thomas Y. Simmons;
Tennessee, Wm. T. Bato; Texas, F. S. Stockdale;
Vermont, H. B. Smith; Virginia, John Goode,
jr.; West Virginia, John Blair Hoge; Wisconsin,
George H. Bard. A canvass of the members of
the committee shows that St. Louis is far ahead
in the race, Cincinnati next, and the probabilities
are that St. Louis will be selected on the second
or third ballot.

Miscellaneous.

A recent raid of internal revenue officers in Oglethorpe county, Third Georgia district, reouted in the seizure and destruction of ten illicit distilleries and fifteen thousand gallons of mash and beer. Twenty-one prisoners, including a United States commissioner, were brought in, all charged with violating the internal revenue laws.

The following internal revenue storekeepers reconstruction internal revenue storekeepers were appointed yesterday: Charles M. Buckner and Jean T. Ross for the Fifth district of Kentucky: Mangum S. Hay and Frod. B. Held for the Second district of Kentucky. Jas. Winter was appointed gauger for the First district of California.

District has been introduced in the House: the District has been introduced in the House; the price of gas not to exceed two dollars per thousand.

Mr. Cason has introduced in the House a bill to provide for changes of alleys in Washington, when such change is desired by parties interested.

A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives by J. H. Bagley to provide for an included the management of a board of directors, to censist of six chisens of the District, to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Separe.

Senate.
Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, has introduced in the House bills directing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to pay Wm. Cahill \$3,000 and John Connelly \$3,299, for damages sustained by the extension of M street. The bills were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Rio Janeino, Feb. 21 - The Brazilian Govern-ment has contracted with a London firm for the construction of works for supplying Rio Janeiro with water, at a cost of \$10,000,000. ROME, Feb. 21 -The memorial bust erected by the subscriptions of the English and American residents on the tomb of the poet Keats, was un-covered to day with appropriate ceremonies. Paris, Feb. 21.—M. Bullet, the vice president of the Council, has placed his resignation in the hands of President MacMahon. It is believed the Fresident will request him to retain his office until the convocation of the Chambers.

ZARA. DALMATIA, Feb. 21 .- A party of Italians handed her recently, having in their possession passports to Montenegro. They were arrested by the Austrian authorities and sent back to Italy under an escort, notwithstanding the representations of the Italian consul.

Madeir, Feb. 71.—Official bulletins announce

that the Alfonsista captured twenty-three cannon in Estella. The Carlists sacked the city before the evacuation. Gen. Caserta, with seven battalfons and eleven field plees, was routed near Vera by three Alfonsist battalions.

London, Feb. 21.—The Fall Mall Gazette's

Berlin special says in consequence of the repre Panis, Feb. 21.-Returns have been received from 400 electoral districts. The candidates known to be elected in the districts. The Canninates known to be elected in the districts heard from number 700, and are classified as follows: Republicans, 157; Conservative Republicans, 157; Conservatives, 20; Constitutionalists, 15; Radicals, 17. Second ballots will be necessary in 104 districts.

VIHNNA, Feb. 21.-The Austrian Government VIENNA, Feb. 21.—The Austrian Government has requested Cardinal Ledochowski not to continue his journey through Galicia, and to avoid every demonstration which might appear to be directed against neighboring friendly governments. The Cardinal, who is now in Gracow, will proceed to Reme direct. The Reichrath has passed the bill providing for the supervision of menasteries and convents, in spite of the recontly-published protect of the Austrian episcopate.

VIENNA, Feb. 21.—The Presse publishes the following: "The Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs has communicated to the Greek legal. Affairs has communicated to the Greek lega-tions of Europe the report of the Greek coast at Lariess. Turkey, sating that notwithstanding the Sultan's firman an increase of tithes has been submarily demanded in the provinces of Epirus and Thessaly, and the evidence of Christians is still rejected in the courts. The recent Irade re-mains a dead letter in these provinces." LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Pall Mall Gazette Says the following telegram has been received and

the following telegram has been received to-day the following telegram has been received to-day from Feking, dated the 4th of February: Prince Kung received the New Year's visit of the diplomitive body on the 3th of January, attended by the presidents and vice presidents of all the Peking boards. Thirty of the highest officials of the Empire were present. Next week all these dignitaries will visit each legation. This step constitutes the first departure for China, and promises improved relations in the future.

Parts, Feb. 71, p. m.—Returns have been received from 201 arrandisements. Thus show Mossra Anrat Levert Chevreau and Machan. Among the Catholies are Messrs Keller and Pichon. Among the Republicans are Messrs. Bethmont, Barni and Bert. M. Leon Gambetta was beaten at Avignon. M. Rouber was successful at Bostia, in Corsica.

PARIS, Feb.21.—Many Republicans were elected Panis, Feb.21.—Many Republicans were elected even in Brittany and the Pas de Uslais, the former hitherto a Legitimist and the latter a Bonspartist stronghold. Minister Dufavre was elected by a large majority in Marennes. It is now ascertained that a Republican candidate defeated the Duc De Cares id Aveyron. The former ministers, Min. De Pontrou and Mathieu Bodet, are elected, but the names of their constituencies are not yet resported. Min. Granier De Cassagnec and Paul De Classagnac are both elected in the Department of Gers. M. Ricard, of the Left Centre, is defeated. All the deputies elected by Versailles are Republicans. It is now known that M. Buffet, Minister of the Interior, has been defeated in all the four circumscriptions which be concerted. Haron Hausemann has written a letter declaring it useless to prolong the struggle in the First arrondissement of Parls, the success of the Banapartists being impossible. The Republican journals are jobil int. The Benapartist strans profess to think that the Raddel victors will eventually further the

## FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

A NEW NATIONAL HOLIDAY

THE BIRTHDAY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

THE OPERATIONS OF THE EIGHT HOUR LAW Hor. Scott Lord and the Attorney General RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS

### HOLMAN'S CURRENCY RESOLUTION SENATE.

Monday, February 21, 1876. . Mr. WINDOM presented a memorial of the Minnesota Legislature, asking an appropriation or the improvement of the Minnesota river. Also, the memorial of the Minneapolis Board of Trade, asking for the improvement of the Red River of the North. Commerce. Also, the memorial of citizens of Minnesota, asking an amendment to the pre-emption laws. Mr. LUGAN presented various memorials, in-

cluding memorials of a number of ARMY OFFICERS, and also a memorial of brewers of Milwaukee and Chicago, asking redress of wrongs committed on them through the internal revenue laws; all of them through the internal revenue laws; all of which were appropriately referred.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a memorial of the citizens of Cleveland asking the repeal of the bankrupt law. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. INGALLS presented a petition of the citizens of northwest Kansas asking the establishment of certain mail routes in that section. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on the bill to extend the time for filing claims for additional bounties.

Mr. MERRIMON, from the Committee on the

reported adversely on the memorial of Wm. Bal-lantyne and others, asking to be paid money in-stead of bonds for books turnished to the public schools in the District, and it was indefinitely

sensors in the District, and it was indensitely postponed.

Mr. CONKLING presented memorial signed by all the lumber dealers of Albany, N. Y., with one exception, asking the repeal of the bankrupt law. Referred to Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WRIGHT, from Committee on Claims, reported adversely on a number of private bills, which were indensitely postponed.

The Clerk of the House appeared and announced the passage of a number of bills and resolutions by the House, including the resolution declaring the 224 of February a national holiday. iny. Mr. HAMLIN asked that the resolution be im-Mr. HAMLIN asked that the resolution be immediately acted upon.

Mr. CONKLING said he did not rise to oppose this resolution, but to say that, in his opinion, the day was not far distant when the Congress would feel itself called upon, by reasons equally as cogent as those affecting the pending resolution, that the birthday of Abraham Lincoln be also declared a national holiday.

The resolution was then passed unanimously.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN presented petition of citizens of New Jersey, asking the repeal of the bankrupt and of the

SPECIE RESUMPTION ACTS. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, from the Committee Judiciary, reported concurrent resolution di-ting the Attorney General to inform Congress recting the Attorney General to inform Congress whether any legislation is necessary to protect the interests of the United States in the Wahash and Eric canal, and in the meantime take steps to secure a postponement of the sale of said canal advertised to take place on the 22th inst. Mr. THURMAN presented nine potitions from citizens of Ohio in favor of the Texas Pacific subsidy. Committee on Railroads. Mr. WHYTE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported an original bill for the relief of the Albermarie and Chesapeake Canal Company pany
Mr. MITCHELL introduced bill to establish
an assay office at Portland, Oregon. Finance Committee.

Mr. LOGAN introduced bill in reference to the pay of certain retired army officers. Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported House bill to extend the time of the committee of the com

Judiciary, reported House bill to extend the time for claimants, under section 11 of chapter 450 of the laws of the Forty-third Congress, to prove their claims, with an amendment, which was agreed to and the bill passed.

Also, bill in reference to the silver coinage of the United States. Finance.

Mr. NORWOOD introduced a bill for the relief of the heirs of the late J. V. T. N. Locke, deceased. Judiciary.

Mr. CAPERTON introduced a bill to change the time for holding the circuit court in West Virginis. Judiciary.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition and invoduced a bill in relation to Glenwood cemetery. troduced a bill in relation to Glenwood cemetery.
Referred to the Committee on the District of
Columbia.
Mr. CLAYTON introduced a bill to establish

certin post routes in Arkansar. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., the Committee on the Library was instructed to inquire and report as to the expediency of making an annual appropriation of \$1,000 for the library of the Treasury Department.

Mr. ALLISON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported with amendments the West Point appropriation bill.

Mr. HARVEY called up his resolution, directing the Secretary of War to transmit to the Senate any information and suggestions which he may have relative to the operations of the eight-hour law from 1869 to 1872. He said in that period the law had not been enforced, and the object was to know the reason why.

Mr. SARGENT intimated that this information might be availed of for the

Mr. SARGENT intimated that this information might be availed of for the

BENEFIT OF CLAIN AGENTS.

Mr. SAVINSBURY took the same idea. He said this was intended to furnish information to be availed of to bring forward additional claims against the Government. He thought it was fitned to stop it.

Mr. HARVEY said this information was wanted for the benefit of the Senate wasn it came to discuss the eight-hour law, and why it had not been enforced.

The resolution then went over without action. Mr. CLAYTON, from the Committee on Millitary Anairs, reported adversely on the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to correct the army record of James T. Seavy, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. SPENCER, from the Committee on Millitary Affairs, reported invorably the bill for the relief of First Lieutenant Henry Judson, 7th cavairy, United States army.

Also, tavorably from the same committee, bill for the relief of Avis Smith.

Aito, favorably from the same committee, bill for the relief of avorably bill sto fix the date of entry into the military service of Colonel and Brevet Major General Benjamin H. Giferson, United States army, and to correct his record on the army register: for the relief of Assistant Surgeon Thomas F. Arspell, United States army; and to correct his record on the army register: for the relief of fassistant Surgeon Thomas F. Arspell, United States army; and to amend the act to provide for furnishing truses to drafted soldiers, approved May 25, 1872.

The bill to provide for the sale of timber lands in Oalfornia, Oregon and the Territories of the United States, was then taken up, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Salesant; which was adopted.

The amendment was to insert after the words "United States," in line 10, section 2, "or any rights in said land in the transfer thereon," so that the section now reads:

"And that he has not, directly or indirectly, made any argreement or the United States, or any rights in said land or the transfer thereon, should issue, in whole or in part, to the

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN called up the resoluion reported by him this morning from the Com-mittee on the Judiciary, relative to the sale of the Wabash and Eric canal, which was debated the Wabash and Eric canal, which was debated at considerable langth and passed.

Mr. HITUHCOUK introduced a bill to declare the Port Sedgwick military reservation re-opened to settlement and compation as other public lands. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CON KLING called up the bill conferring exclusive jurisdiction over Indian reservations upon the United States courts, and for the punishment of crimes committed by and against the Indians. The amendments reported by the Committee on the Judiciary were agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON moved an amendment, that section 2 shall not be construed to prevent the cutting of timber or of grass for the use of the army or of the Indian agencies.

Pending discussion, the bill was laid over informally till to morrow.

Mr. WINDOM, from Committee on Appropriations, reported House bill to enable the clerk of House to pay the fourteen disabled and

tions, reported House bill to enable the clerk of House to pay the fourteen disabled and CHIPFLED UNION SOLDIERS, now in the employ of the House doorkeeper, from December 6, 1876, to June 30, 1876. Passed, Mr. MCRRHL, of Me., submitted the conference report on the District 3.65 bond bill. It stops all compensation to the board of audit and provides that at the expiration of thirty days all books, papers, &c., in the possession of the board of audit shall be handed over to the Commissioners, repealing absolutely all functions of the board of audit shall be handed over to the Commissioners, repealing absolutely all functions of the board of audit as to the auditing of any claims.

Mr. COOPER asked that the report be laid over and printed.

Mr. SHERMAN appealed to Mr. Cooper not to delay action on this report. He hoped the Senate would not adjourn over the 22d of February with this unasted on. For twenty-one days had the United States allowed to go to protest the Interest on bonds for which it was findle.

Mr. MCRELLL, in answer to a question of Mr. HAYARD, said the report recited that the acts of June and Bocomber, 1874, were both repealed, so far as to any authority that they conferred upon the board of audit.

Mr. BAYARD opposed the report, which, he said, still did not come up to the sense of the Senate as expressed deliberately by its votes. That decision was that this board of audit should be stripped of its powers, and that no bonds is sued after January 27 should be recognized. If the Senate agreed to this report it abandoned its

position. On the 27th of January the amount of bonds issued were something over \$13,777,000. It was the opinion of the Senate that the debt should not be increased beyond what it was on that day. If this report was adopted it would admit about \$1,120,000 more.

Mr. MORRILL, of Me., said the whole six members of the conference committee who signed this report thought that they were doing exactly what the Senator said they had not done. If there was ever a report of a conference committee that did conform to the judgment of the body which created it that report was here. The whole thing showed that it was simply impossible to do anything to please some people. The Senator wants the board of audit prohibited from auditing any more claims; that is exactly what has been done.

auditing any more claims; that is exactly what has been done.

Mr. BAYARD proceeded to read from the report, as he supposed, when Mr. Morental remarked that the Nenator was reading from the first report, and all that he had read was in the first report, all of which had been left out in the report now before the Senate.

Mr. SARGENT said after the resolution as it now stood was passed and signed by the President, it would abolish the last vestige of

FOWER OF THE BOARD

of sudit. He read from the roport providing that
the Commissioners shall forthwith stop all work
of every character in the District which by law
would be paid for in the 3.55 bonds; that any further issue of 3.55 bonds is prohibited, and repealing the acts of June and December, 1874, coaferring any power upon the board of audit, abolishing all compensation to the board of audit, and
directing the board of audit to turn over, at the
end of thirty days, to the District Commissioners,
all books, papers, &c.; also, prohibiting absolutely
any increase of the present funded indebtedness
of the District of Columbia. There was another
amendment adopted by the Senate to the bill
when it was considered here—adopted at the intance of the Senator from Connecticut, (Mr.
EATON)—that no bonds issued after January 27
should be recognized. This amendment was
effered and adopted in consequence of information
furnished to the Senator from Connecticut; and
which it appeared afterwards was wrong. When
the amendment was adopted it was understood as
the sense of the Senate that; if necessary, it could
be fixed in conference committee. POWER OF THE BOARD

### THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE had not considered the amendment as expressing the sense of the Senate because it was adopted on

nie schreot the Senate because it was adopted on erroneous information.

Mr. EATON said, II he had his way, he would not pay one dollar of any of these bonds until there was a thorough investigation as to which were legally issued. He moved to adjourn. Lost. Debate was continued by Mosses. SAULBBURY and others.

Mr. DAWES said he was entirely satisfied with the report, and regarded it as carrying out the wishes of the Senate. In regard to the amondment of the Senate of the Senate, the senate of the Amondment of the Senate of the Control of the Michael of the Senate of the Senate of the Head of the Senate ets of its own officers.
Alr. WADLEIGH thought the report ought to be printed. After all the experience had he must lik the opportunity to see, to read and to study his report, so as to know exactly what it did do.

the proper examination had been bestowed on the former bills we would not be in the position the former bills we would not be in the position we are in now.

The motion of Mr. Cooven to print the conference report was lost—ayes 27, noes 25.

Mr. COUFER Lamoved to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. COUFER expressed the opiaion that a large amount of the bonds were fraudiently issued. A million and a half, he believed, had been lilegally and fraudiently issued, and the did not believe we were in duty or in honor bound to pay these bonds.

The question then being on the adoption of the conference report, Air. COOKRELL moved to adjourn, and called the ayes and noes.

Mr. SARGENT said if the object was to nilibuster he supposed he might as well yield, as there was no remedy against it. Lost—ayes 25, noes 29.

nees 19.
Mr. COOK RELL said he had great regard for the distinguished gentleman who framed this report, but they had made mistakes before, and therefore he thought it was not unreasonable to ask that this report be printed in order that all might have an opportunity to examine and vote upon it intelligently. He moved to make the report the special order for Wednesday, but he withdrew the motion at the request of Mr. Withdrew Line 19. Mr. PATTERSON moved to postpone the fur-ther consideration of the report till Wednesday at 1 o'clock. Lost—ayes 23, noes 29. The report was then adopted—ayes 31, noes 26. Messre. Booth, Davis and Withers with the Republicats made the affirmative, and Messre. ALCORN, PATTERSON and HITCHCOCK with the Democrats made up the negative. Mr. WADLEIGH said he had voted in the af-firmative for the purpose of making a motion to

arrivation of the purpose of making a motion to reconsider, which he now entered, and in the meantime he hoped the report would be printed. The Senate then went into executive session, and then adjourned.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a number of executive communications; which were referred to appropriate committees. Under the usual Monday morning hour a large number of bills were introduced and referred

the Legislature of Maine, against compulsor; pany of the District of Columbia.

By Mr. FRYE, of Me.: Giving jurisdiction in certain cases to commissioners of United States District Courts. District Courts.

By Mr. SCHUMAKER, of N. Y.: Authorizing the Secretary of the Tressury to condemn a suitable lot in the city of Brooklyn as a site for a public building.

ublic building.
By Mr. WILLIS, of N. Y.: To regulate and By Mr. WILLIS, of N. Y.: To regulate and facilitate the collection of duties on imported merchandise.

Also, for the relief of Patrick H. Jones, late nostmaster at New York etty.

By Mr. GOODE: To provide for the improvement of Norfolk and Portsmouth harbors and the Elizabeth river, in Virginia.

By Mr. COOK: Proposing an amendment to the Constitution limiting the power of Congress in making appropriations.

By Mr. LEYY, of La: To restore to market certain lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisians, Arkansas and Florida, and to repeal section 250 of the Revised Statutes.

By Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio: Bill to regulate Indian affairs.

By Mr. WHITTHORNE: To authorize the formation of a mixed commission to report in relation to the condition of the naval establishment of the United States.

By Mr. RIDBLE, of Tenn: To reduce the tax on distilled spirits to fifty cents on each proof gallon.

By Mr. BURCHAERD, of Ill: To amend the

gailon.

By Mr. BURCHARD, of Ill.: To amend the
Revised Statutes in relation to distilled spirits.

By Mr. FORT, of Ill.: To increase the pension
of olsebarged subdiers who are totally disabled and have no means of support.

By Mr. BUCKNER of Mo.: For the relief of John Connolly, of Washington, B. C.

By Mr. THROUKMORTON, of Tenn: To confer additional jurisdiction on the Court of Utains.

By Mr. Neurary, of lowe: To amend the act incorporating the Glenwood Cemetery Com-pany.

By Mr. PAGE, of Cal.: For the protection of pre-emption settlers on the public lands.

By Mr. STRAIT, of Minn: Joint resolution of
the State of Minnesota asking that a treaty be
made with the Indians owning

THE BLACK HILLS that the lands may be thrown open to occupaso that the lands may be thrown open to occupa-tion by the whites.

By Mr. FAULKNER, of W. Va: To carry into effect the provisions of the lath article of amend-ment to the Constitution, and to define the rights of American cilizens in foreign countries.

Under the above call a large number of private bills were presented and referred.

On motion of Mr. LORD, of N. Y., the Attor-ney General was directed to inform the House by what authority and for what purpose he recently gave instructions to his subordinates in relation to the testimony of accomplices, thus overruling all precedents. to the testimony of accomplices, thus overruling all precedents.

On motion of Mr. VANCE, of Ohio, the Committee on Printing was authorized to employ experts during their investigation of the Government printing office.

On motion of Mr. VANCE, of Ohio, the Committee on the District of Columbia was authorized to print the testimony taken by that committee during the present investigation.

The House then resumed consideration of the bill to reorganize the judiciary of the United States.

States.

The bill was passed—yeas 140, nays 102.

On motion of Mr. KELLEY, of Pa., the President was directed to communicate to the House copies of all correspondence between the officers of the and the Treasury Department in relation to the transfer of funds between the two countries, and also all correspondence with the State Depart-ment in relation to the transfer of the award of \$15,000,000 for the settlement of the Alabama ment in relation to the transfer of the award of alto,00,000 for the settlement of the Alabama claims.

On motion of Mr. FLLLIS, of L2., the Committee on the Mississippi Levess was authorized to appoint a sub-committee to visit the leves and report the amount necessary to be appropriated for the repair of the leves.

On motion of Mr. TuWNSEND, of Pa., the Committee on Pacific Railroads was directed to inquire and report whether any combination or arrangement had been entered into by either of the Pacific railroads with English capitalists whereby the commerce of the Pacific ocean which was now carried on in American vessels was to be transferred to vessels flying the American flag.

On motion of Mr. GOODIN, of Kansas, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs was directed to report all information in his possession in relation to the defalcation of C. C. Hutchinson, the agent of the Sasge Indian, in Kansas.

Mr. JENKS, of Pa., from Pensions Committee, reported bill to transfer the Pension Bureau to the War Pepartment. Ordered printed and recommitted.

The House then, as

THE REGULAR ORDER.

proceeded to the consideration of bills reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia. Mr. WILLARD, of Mich., reported a bill to regulate the practice of pharmacy in the District of Columbia.

Mr. WILLARD said the committee was unanimous in reporting the bill, and its sole purpose was to benefit the community as a whole by requiring that pharmacists should be skilled.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Ind., opposed the bill on the general ground that he was opposed to this species of legislation, as it was an interference with a private industry.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, said that there were no more serious controversies than those between the different schools of medicine, and he inquired if there was not danger of giving one school an advantage over the other.

Mr. WILLARD replied that the committee had framed the bill after a consultation with druggists and the Board of Realth. They pro-

(See Fourth Page.)

## GENERAL BABCOCK'S TRIAL.

ELOQUENT SPEECH OF MR. SPORES

# SATISFACTORY EXPLANATION OF TELEGRAMS

EXTENT OF THOUSANDS

several years HEFORE FORD S DEATH

THE MEMORY OF POOR PORD." THE MEMORY OF POOR FORD."

Is it any wonder that the private secretary of the President, receiving this dispatch, went to Douglass and inquired if any investigations were about touching Ford.

Mr. Storrs then read the letter of March 17 from Babook to Joyce, in which he says Douglass informs him no charges have been made concerning Ford or any other St. Louis official, and then tells Joyce he don't know why Douglass

VISIT TO SAN PRANCISCO."

Gentlemen, I think I can safely leave the "scan-dal bound" dispatch in your hands. After this Jeyce was in San Francisco several months. No words passed between him and Babcock all that time. Did you ever hear of such

UNCOMMUNICATIVE CONSPIRATORS?
Here is a conspiracy from October, 1873, down to
the last of May and only one telegram from Eabcock to Joyce and two answered ones from Joyce
to Babcock, and those creditable to the latter.
Mr. Storrs then passed to the dispatch of October,
1874, to Eabcock: "Have you talked with D.;
are these things right? Answer;" and said no
attention was ever paid to this, and it remained
unanswered. Now you must remember that McDonald, whom Joyce represented, was the supervisor of this district. He was a trusted officer
He had a right to make these inquiries. It was
not only his right but his duty to know of every
act in connection with the revenue service which
concerned his district. If It had been a distiller
who sent the messace it would have been different. But here was UNCOMMUNICATIVE CONSPIRATORS?

ferent. But here was

A HIGH OFFICIAL,

who had a right to know. Suppose Joyce and
McDonald were then engaged in a conspiracy,
who knew it? Not the Commissioner of Internat
Revenue, even, into whose department ran all
the streams of information which go to show the
character of this conspiracy. How conditieneral
Babcock know it? Rogers, the chief cierk in the
department, did not know it, and had not even a
suspicion of Joyce and McDonald. Months after
this, in the spring of 1575, Rogers wrote confidentially to McDonald, asking him to

FIND A PLACE IN ARKANSAS for a young man, and thereby oblige a member of the Cabinet; and still later, when Douglass was mentioned for a judgeship, Rogers wrote even more confidentially to McDonald, telling him was mentianed for a judgeship, Rogers wrote even more confidentially to McDonald, telling him of Douglass' prospective promotion and his own candidacy forthe vacancy which would be thus created, and asking McDonald to do what he could even here in their own homes. Joyce and McDonald were considered efficient officials, and the ring had never been exposed. How can you say, then, that Gen. Babcock should have known of it: The place where, if at all, it should have been known is in the laternal Revenue Department, and yet the evidence shows that Habocock was never there to see Douglass but twice, and never at all to see Rogers. Gen. Babcock has no means of knowing these frauds, even if they had been known by the Commissioner and in his Department.

The next dispatch was from McDonald in Washington to Joyce, telling him, "Had long ride with the President this p. m. B. and H. here." That dispatch was sent to be read, and if the truth were known Joyce immediately on receipt of that dispatch went with it among the distillers, telling them, "See what Mc has done." He goes to headquarters; he keeps posted on affairs, Brooks and Hoge are there, and we have nothing to fear. Can any one doubt that that was the purpose of that telegram: The President had simply through courtesy taken McDonald into his carriage for a ride, and whisky matters formed no

GREAT DEGREE OF COMMOTION.

A GUILTY POSSESSION.

SEARCHING REVIEW OF THE EVIDENCE

Significance of That Long Buggy Ride MR. HOGE TAKES A POLISHING

HOW AND WHEN THE ORDER WAS REVOXED

Sr. Louis, Feb. 21 .- Emory A. Storrs, of Gan jury this a. m. Upon the opening of the court, he said at the close of this discussion on Satur day p. m., I had finished as I supposed the dis-patches between Joyce and Babcock relative to the successor of C. W. Ford. It seemed to me that I had demonstrated that the Macuire appointment was the result of most honorable mo-tives from the highest principles of justice. The

extent of thousands
of dollars for the conduct of the office. All this
correspondence passed in October, 1873. From
that time down to March, 1874, there was a period
of dead silence between Gen. Babcock and Joyce
and McDonald. I come now to the next dispatch
in the order of time, from Joyce to Babcock, in
March, 1874: "Start for San Francisco to-morrow night; make 'D' call off his scandal bounds,
that only blacken the memory of Ford and
friends." Signed "Business." Douglass himself
tells you in his testiment that there was no direct
suspicion against Joyce, but the revenue agents
sent out here from time to time brought back
such stories of excessive hospitality that the
Commissioner felt the necessity of transferring
Joyce for the time being to another scone and
sphere of usefulness. Joyce attempted to visit
Washington when

washington when

HE RECEIVED THE ORDER,
but he was thwarted. Had Haboock then been a
member of the conspiracy his officers would
have been called in use to prevent the San
Francisco trip, or at least to secure Joyce the
ceired visit to Washington. General Baboock
was not appealed to, and that is the best proof of
his innocence and ignorance of any ring at this
time. Referring directly to the "scandal-hound" dispatch. Mr. Storrs asked who was
Ford and in reply quoted the President's deposition, in which the latter refers to his lifelong friendship with Ford, and says that for

he was intrusted with the care of the President's interests here, and was the recipient of hundreds and thousands of dollars from the President, which he disbursed, and of which, so implicit was the confidence, the President kept no account. The tooth of slander may have bitten Ford through and through, but the President still maintains the same confidence in his old iriend which existed in New York State twenty-five years ago. It is absolutely delightful, in the vast desert of this case, in the great void of truth and honesty, to find a green spot like this showing the relations between Ford and the President. Jovesent his dispatch, "Make D. call off his scandal hounds that only blacken

SENDS HIM TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VISIT TO SAN PHANCISCO.

Would that be possible? If Babook were a conspirator would not he have known? Would not Joyc have informed General Babook as soon as be was ordered to San Francisco and have besought him to intervene and prevent the trip? Gentlemen. I think I can safely leave the "scan.

Suppose McDonaid had ridden with Babcock and he had sent such a telegram, what a mountain of evidence could have been made of it by the prosecution. Babcock's mouth would have been closed; but as circums: ances stand, fortunately, the President's mouth is wide open. Suppose Babcock had written to McDonaid the letters which Rodgers did, asking personal favors. They are far more culpatory than anything Babcock has written; and if Rozers, pure and straightforward as he is, were by some misfortune on trial, the fabric of his reputation would vanish before the letters. Hogs had been corrupted long before, and right here the letters of Hoge to Bingham were in point.

Mr. Storrs proceeded to refer to the list of letters, the first dating in March, 1874. He said this not only proved Hoge, the trusted agent of the Government, was corrupted at that time, but that was

of his corruption. The Government had been unable to prove where the leak of information about revenue affairs at Washington was, and, therefore, because they could not find it, they asked that Baboock be convicted as leaky, at a centure; but the defense had found it, and hare it was. Hoge was the man who, trusted as pure by the Government, had sold himself to infamy. The defendant might have been unable to defend himself against the willing perjuries of the ring, but for this. There was no perjury that would appal some of these men. Who could doubt the unblinking and unwinking? Fitzroy, if required, would solemnly swear that the Mississippi river bed was dry.

The speaker reviewed the letters until he came to one giving information of the very raid, the discovery of which had caused such a

Could there, said he, be any doubt now where the leak was? There is no more honorable man than Mr. Brooks, yet suppose he was on trial, that Hoge was brought as a witness against him, that Brooks' letter to Rogers asking that the corrupt Hoge be associated with him in these raids, could he escape conviction? There is no man in the entire department who ever had any correspondence with the St. Louis district against whom a strenger case than this against Babcock could not have been made. Mr. Storrs differed with Cel. Broadhead as to the character of that

would it have been so publicly asknowledged

as that Habcock should show the document to both the President and the Commissioner? Mr. Storrs finished the reading of the Hogs letters with a most eloquent denunciation of that treatmenous scoundrel as the chief of the conspirators, the head devil, the keystone of this iniquitous arch. The moment Rogers found out that the famous plan for rading this district was known to McDonaid he abandoned it, and McDonaid sent his evultant dend-dog telegram, and Babcock discovered several days alterward that the plan was abandoned, and, thinking he was telling some news, telegraphed McDonaid. Never was a more

Never was a more

worthless telegraphed account.

Never was a more

sent, as it conveyed information that a thing had
been abandoned, which abandonment had or

curred before he ever knew that it was contenplated. Mr. Storrs then took up the revocation
of the order transferring supervisors. Joyce sent
to Baboock, on February 3, 1875, about moon, the
dispatch which he signed "Sylph:" "We have
official information that the enemy weakers.
Push things." Baboock received this dispatch at 3
o'clock in the evening. The speaker was thus
particular as to time because the protecution set
the example. Baboock ind not understand this
dispatch, and did not answer it. The prosecution had argued that Baboock had understool
this dispatch, and had pushed things, but the
trouble was, at the time Baboock received that
dispatch, things had been pushed, and the order
had been revoked. The interview Baboock ned with the Commissioner relative to the revocation
of this order was not had as with the Commissioner relati of this order was not had as

A RESULT OF THIS TELEGRAM, but was had a week before, thus the proseqution was actually invoking a revision of the reasons to sustain their case, and asking the jury to believe that an act on the 20th of January was an effect of a cause, namely, a telegram which did not exist until February 3. The testimony of the President and Mr. Tutton shows that the latter called on the former at 1 o'clock on the day when Joyce sent that telegram, and that during that interview the President determined to revoke the order; two hours after Habcock received a telegram to push things, and the prosecution advances the theory that Batcock therough proceeded to use his influence to induce an act which had already been consummented. Counsel then referred to the opposition of supervisors all over the country to the order transferring them, the A RESULT OF THIS TELEGRAM.

which had been used to effect a revocation of the order—the visit of Supervisor Tutton to Commissioner Douglass. Secretary Bristow, and finally to the President. He then said, was it not something for Americans to be proud of, that the chief executive officer of the Government could thus remain obstinate against political influence, but yielded to the logic of a plain and practical citizen? Can anybody resist the force of Tutton's argument? Hardly so. The order was not only revoked, but the very plan suggested by Tutton was adopted, and the whole conspiracy was exposed and the conspirators were brought to punishment. Babcock had no part whatever in precuring this revocation. All the evidence shows it, and the President's deposition places it beyond doubt. No power of POLITICAL INFLUENCE

RHETORIC OR ARGUMENT
could convince any honest minded man that the
order was not revoked by the President with the
purest motives, yet for months that high officer
had been subjected to the attacks and calumny
of the press for his course. The facts show most
clearly that the revocation was not a proceeding
on the part of the President to thwart the aspirations and plans of the Secretary, for the Secretary had, before the President was spoken to,
acknowledged and declared that the revocation
would serve the best interest of the Government.
There was no disagreement whatever, and yet
the counsel for the prosecution charge the President with interfering with the Secretary in his
plans. Satisfied that the same arguments that
had convinced his own mind would convince the
President to lay the case before him, and secure RHETORIC OR ARGUMENT President, the Secretary sent Tutton to the President to lay the case before him, and secure the revocation.

No PARTY BIAS

can enable a man to see any spot or stain in the
revocation of that order. The President, who
has remained silent down to the last moment,
and who only spoke in obedience to the law,
whose majesty he recognizes, now stands fully
vindicated. There are no more flowers of rhetoric
in his deposition than in Uhrist's sermon on the
mount, but it goes right to the heart of every
honest man. He was no volunteer witness, but
was fortunately called by the exigences of the
case. Thus, the President, the Secretary, the
Commissioner and this defendant stand vindicased before the country by the developments of
Tutton's and the President's testimony. From
the promugation of this order on January 20 till
its revocation, not a single communication between

M'DONALD AND JOYCE and Habcock has been shown. If Babcock was an ally, why in the world didn't they invoke his aid to do that which was so necessary to their safety? Not a word was said to Babcock till the very day of the revocation, when Joyce sent one of his windy telegrams, telling Babcock to push things. Hecause Joyce, who was a born pact, who would wush ever at the expense of the nearts a would gush ever at the expense of ten cents a word, who would take advantage of the absence of any law which prevented him from making as big a fool of himself as Providence permitted him to do; because he sent this windy, nonsensical dispatch, therefore Babcock conspired to defraugh the Government of tax on high wines. Because

the Government of tax on high wines. Because THE GRAND EVENT of the case was the advent of Abijah M. Everest upon the stand, Joyce, the man of supendous cheek, got Abijah to tring him two \$500 bills. He made a great parade of them, and went through numerous motions. He put one bill in one letter, and then turned his back on Abijah and fumbled the other. He seals them up and delivers them to the trembling tool with directions to place them in a street letter box, where they would be as safe as on the curbstone. He watched the tool while he placed them in the box, and then, knowing the time at which the letter-carriers usually passed on their rounds, he stopped one of them, secured the letters and went off chuckling, "Hunki dori." The speaker then proceeded to tell what manner of man Everest was, and by what means

HE WAS AN OUTLAW. was captured in the old continent and brought back here to be ocerced by daily visions of the penitentiary into awearing that he saw money put into two letters when he knew and protested it had been put in but one. Thus the great and powerful Government, whose duty it was to protect its citizens, brought many thousands of miles a man whomlit would not trust to handle a mallon of whisky in which it had an interest of but seveniy cents, to swear away the liberty and character of a citizen such as the defendant had been proved. But on cross-examination this man could not stand to his falsehood. Elernal justice picaded with him, and he could not repeat it. He left the stand, and the keell of the prosecution was then sounded, and it was covered over with a weight that will

tion was then sounded, and it was covered over with a weight that will KEEP IT DOWN until it rots. Speaking of McGill, the witness for defense, counsel said he believed every word of this man's story, although they had been charged with manufacturing it. His cross examination, the most rigid during the trial, falled to weaken his statement, and it stands to-day unshaken. The presecution said they would impeach his testimony, but when, the next day, they saw in court his array of witnesses to sustain his character, some of them in high position here, they made a tame excuse and abandoned the attempt. Mr. Storrs here ended the review of the testimeny, and closed as follows: "Never since I entered a court of justice have I felt such a tremendous responsibility as rests upon me to-day. But a few weeks ago I left the home of this defendant. I saw

gathered around him, and the pure and devoted wife cling to him. I think I see him again with his wife and children gathered about him, welcoming him back and kneeling in prayer to the great God who has returned him to them without spot or blemish on his fair fame. Gentlemen, I leave the case in your hands, feeling aware that after due consideration of the testimony you will render a verdict that will enable the defendant to walk with upright head, a free and independent man, along the streets of the city for which he has done so much."

Judge Porter then rose to speak, but Judge Dillon said he was suffering with a severe cold, and would adjourn the court until to morrow. HIS WEEPING CHILDREN

(Special to the National Republican.)
GREENSHOED, N. C., Feb. 21.—A deputy collector of internal revenue and deputy United States Marshals J. F. Hoskins and G. J. Oronen. berger, while traveling through Randslph county, en route for this place, were on Saturday last halted by armed men, entrenched in the road. The officers had some prisoners in charge, arrest-ed for violation of the revenue laws, and also some property which had been seized. A surrender of the prisoners and property was demanded. Some twenty shots were exchanged and no damage was done, except one horse killed. The marshals changed their route, and reached this place yes terday with their prisoners. Randolph county i south of this place twenty-five miles, and is note rious for the illicit whisky business. Revenuofficers and United States marshal; are always attracked when on duty there. A short time ago Deputy Collector Thomas M. Owen was attacked

## PERSONAL.

Mr. Sniffin, the assistant secretary of the President, has returned to his post of duty from St. HAVANA, Feb. 21 .- Capt. Gen. Jovellar left for the Cinco Villas yesterday, and arrived at Colon in the evening. LONDON, Feb. 21 .- The Standard save that "among the victims of the Strath Clyde disaster was Mrs. Green, a daughter of Dion Boucicault." Almont Barnes, for several years very efficient

and fired upon. He returned the fire, and wound

in his duties as an engrossing clerk in the Clerk's office of the House of Representatives, was yesterday superseded by Mr. Theodore F. King, of Illinois. The following was received here yesterday: The following was received nero years and following was received an hour ago. I am much better. We leave for Washington at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

M. C. KERR.

M. C. KERR.

Homer Merrill, esq., presecuting attorney of
Carbon county, Wyoming Territory, and Mr. J.
B. Adams, one of the commissioners of the same
county, are in town upon business before the
Supreme Court of the United States. A magn'ficent wax cross, beautifully elaborated rated with foliage of trees, a mantle, &c., and in-elosed in a glass case, was on exhibition at the Speaker's room yesterday. It was made by Miss Katle T. Smith, daughter of Mr. David R. Smith, formerly a justice of the peace in this city, and was presented by her to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel S. Cox.

# NATIONAL INGRATITUDE. PRE UNVINISHED WASHINGTON MONUMENT

COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE STRUCTURE

ITS NATIONAL DESIGN AND ORIGIN INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT FACTS

THE OPINIONS OF EARLY STATESMEN NEWS FOR AMERICAN CITIZENS

The Hop. Robert C. Winthrep, then Speaker of the House of Representatives, in the opening remarks of his oration on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the Washington National Monu-ment, July 4, 1848, said: "We are assembled to takethe first step toward the fulfillment of a long deferred obligation. In the eight and forti-eth year since his death we have come together

to lay the corner-stone of a National Monument

to Washington." What was the obligation? Could it have origin ated in the resolution of the Continental Con gress, which was unanimously adopted August 7. 1873, "That an equestrian statue of General Washington be erected at the place where the residence of Congress shall be established," and which resolution directed that the statue should be supported by a marble pedestal, on which should be represented four principal events of the Revolutionary war, in which he commanded in person. On the pedestal were to be engraved the ollowing words: "The United States, in Congress assembled, ordered this statue to be erected. in the year of our Lord 1783, in honor of George Washington, the illustrious commander in-chief of the armies of the United States of America during the war which vindicated and secured their liberty, sovereignty and independence." their liberty, sovereignty and independence."

This act clearly acknowledged the great services of Washington, but no appropriation was made to carry the resolution into effect.

George Washington died on the 14th day of December, 1709, and in announcing his death to the House of Representatives Mr. Marshail closed an eloquent address by submitting a series of resolutions benitting the occasion. One of these resolutions provided for the appointment of a joint committee of both Houses to report measures suitable to the occasion; and in that resolution, prepared by General Lee, occurs the memorable words, applicable to Washington only, declaring that these measures shall be expressive of the profound sorrow with which Concress is penetrated in the loss of a citizen "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen." The Senate concurred in this resolution, the committee was appointed, and among other things done was the passage, unanimously, upon the same day of an act, "That a marble monument be erected by the United States at the city of Washington, and that the family of General Washington be requested to permit his body to be deposited under it; and that the monument be so designed as to commemorate the great events of his military and political life."

Was this the obligation referred to by Mr. Winthrop?

The President of the United States (Mr. Adams)

throp?
The President of the United States (Mr. Adams The President of the United States (Mr. Adams) transmitted a copy of these resolutions to Mrs. Washington, and from whose reply we extract the following most touching and impressive language: "Taught by the great example which I have so long had before me, never tooppose my private wishes to the public will, I must consent to the request made by Congross, which you have had the goodness to transmit to me; and in doing this I need not, I cannot, say what a sacrifice of individual feeling I make to a sense of public duty."

was useless as it was painful. The resolution of Congress which asked for it is to this day a dead letter.

On the 8th of May, 1800, Mr. Lee, of the com-On the Sih of May, 1800, Mr. Lee, of the committee on the part of the House, reported in favor of carrying out the resolution of Congress of 1783 respecting the equestrian statue, and also to erect a marble monument to carry out the act of 1790, but the effort ended by the House passing a resolution. "that a mausaleum—he erected to George Washington in the city of Washinton." On the let of January, 1801, the House of Representatives passed a bill appropriating \$20,000 for the erection of the mausoleum. On reaching

On the 1st of January, 1591, the House of representatives passed a bill appropriating \$250,000 for the erection of the mausoleum. On reaching the Senate it was postponed May 12 to the following session. It does not appear that it was again called up.

In 1816 Mr. Huger, who was on the committee in 1799, moved a joint committee to inquire as to how the act of 1799 could be carried out. The Senate concurred, but no report was ever made. The House committee, however, reported favorably to a monument, which was "indefinitely postponed."

On the 19th day of July, 1819, on motion of Mr. Goldsborough, the Senate passed a resolution to erect an equestrian statue to General Washington, which was read twice in the House the whole, and there postponed.

The whole matter went to sleep again until the 18th of January, 1824, when Mr. Buthanan effered the following in the House of Representatives: "Resolved, That a committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire in what manner the resolutions of Congress passed on the 2th of December, 1799, relative to the eraction of a marble monument in the Capitol, at the city of Washington, to commemorate the great events of the military and political life of General Washington as the exact when the their commence of Washington, and the the the Washington and to the people of the United States, by a legislative act that we would erect a monument to his memory. That distinguished lady has long slumbered with him in the grave, and this pleoge has never been redeemed." The resolution was, after discussion, ladd on the table.

At the same session Mr. Johnson moved in the Senate to purchase an equestrian portrait of Washington by Rembrandt Peale, provided "the Senate to purchase as equestrian portrait of Washington by Rembrandt Peale, provided "the Senate to purchase and energy that the senate session of the provided with the same session by Rembrandt Peale, provided "the Senate to purchase and equestrian portrait of Washington by Rembrandt Peale, provided "the Senate to purchase and At the same session Mr. Johnson moved in the Senate to purchase an equestrian portrait of Washington by Rembrandt Peale, provided "it should cost no more than \$5.000." A similar motion was made in the House by Ar. Buck, but both propositions were laid on the table.

About the same time the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds were instructed to inquire into the expediency of purchasing three busts of Washington by Capellano. The committee subsequently reported that "however laudable it may be in the Government to cherish a disposition irlendly to the fine arts and to patronize artisans, or politic to adorn our public halls of libraries with the likenesses of departed sages and herees, it is inexpedient to purchase these busts at this time, under existing circumstances." The brief record is that the report was concurred in

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Twenty four years before, at the demise of Washington, the nation with one voice voted this marble monument to his memory. Yet during all these years the matter was postponed from session to session, until at last Congress cannot afford to purchase an equestrian portrait of the first President, although it should "cost no more than five thousand dollars," and further finds it inexpedient to purchase three busts "under existing circumstances."

A CONPARISON.

Yet it is most remarkable during this same year there does not appear to have been a dissenting voice in the following:
"An act concerning General Lafayette."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, That in consideration of the services and sacrifices of General Lafayette in the war of the Revolution, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay him the sum of two hundred thousand dollars out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

sum of two hundred thousand dollars out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That there be granted to the said General Lafayette one township of land, to be laid out and located under the authority of the President, in any of the unappropriated lands of the United Stater.

Which act was approved December 25, 1824. Had Washington rendered no services and made no sacrifices that Congress should so completely ignore the obligation it assumed December 24, 1799.

On the 15th day of February, 1832, a report was made to the Senate by Mr. Olay, and to the House of Representatives by Mr. Philemon Thomas, chairmen, respectively, of committees to make arrangements for oelebrating the approaching centennial anniversary of Washington's birthday. One of the resolutions authorized the making of "an application to John A. Washington, of Mount' Vernon, for the body of George Washington to be removed and deposited in the Capitol at Washington dit, " and that if they obtain the requisite consent to the removal thereof they be further authorized to cause it to be removed and deposited in the Capitol on the 22d day of February, 1822." This resolution of 1995 but, from a remark made by Mr. Clay at the time, the purpose seems to have been to place the remains in a vault under the centre of the rotunds.

The two Senators and several of the Represented to the control of the remains in a vault under the centre of the returns.

tunda.

The two Senators and several of the Representatives from Virginia opposed the remeal of the remains from their resting-place in his mative State. Senator Taxswell referred to the application Virginia had made in 1815 to Judge Washington, then the proprietor of Mount Varnon, for his consent to the removal of the remains to Richmond, to be deposited under a suitable monument in that city. Mr. T. represented Judge Washington to have answered, "It was impossible for him to consent to the removal, unless the remains of one of those dear relatives accompanied the body," "Are the remains," asked Mr. Taxswell, "of the husband to be removed from the side of the wife In their lives they lived happily together, and I never will consent to divide them in death."

This consideration no impressed Congress that the resolution was modified so as to "ask the consent of Mr. John A. Washington and that of Mr. George W. P. Custis, the grandson of Mrs. Martha Washington, for the removal and depositing in the Capitol at Washington of her remains at the same time with those of her late censort, George Washington." Mr. John A. Washington felt constrained to withhold his consent by the fact that General Washington's will in respect to the disposition of his remains had been recently carried into full effect. Mr. Costia, taking a different view of that clause in the will, gave his "most hearty consent to the removal of the remains after the manner proposed," and congratulated "the Government upon the approaching consummation of a great act of mational gratitude."

In the debate in the House of Representatives on the report of the joint committee, Mr. Doddridge, of Virginia, remarked that he was a member of the Legislature of that State when

the transactions of 1816 took place, and "he felt entirely satisfied that the resolution for removing the remains to Richmond would never have passed the Assembly of Virginia but for the loss of all hope that Congress would act in the mat-ter."

ter." Mr. McDuffie opposed the removal of the remains from Mount Vernoe. But, said as, "as to a monument, rear it; spendupon it what you will; make it durable as the pyramids, ete call as the mountains; you shall have my cooperated; every make it was a supposed to the mountains; you shall have my cooperated. mountains; you shall have my co opera inc. eract.

If you pleare, a manuscleum to the memory of Washington in the Capital, and let it be as splendid as art can make it."

Mr. Clay said, "a testimonial of this creat mun, the Father of his Country, should exist in every part of the Union as a memorial of he patrictism and of the services rendered his country; but of all places it was required in the Capital, the centre of the Union, the offspring, the creation of his mind and of his labors."

centre of the Union, the offspring, the creation of his mind and of his labors. The Congress did in 1852 order the statue Washington which was executed by Greenough and placed in the rotunds in 1841, but has since been removed to the east park of the Unpited grounds, and in 1852 \$50,000 was appropriated for an equestrian statue, of Washington by Clark Mills, which was creeted at the circle intersecting Peansylvania arenue, K and Twenty-third streets, Mr. Winthrup was, nevertheless, correct in saying that "we had assembled to take the first step toward the falfillment of a long deerred obligation;" and that obligation by this aston has never yet been infilled, and never with be until the capstone is placed on the highest structure ever erected to man—to the brightest name in human history. We come now to a period when the people, cospairing of Congressio, at action, resoived to erect a monument from con ributions out of their own purses. The history of this effort we shall endeavor to tell, gashering our information from Report No. 24, of the Select Committee, House of Representatives, Thirty-third Congress, second session, and Report No. 485, Forty-third Congress, second session, which embraces the transactions of the Washington National Monument Society from the date of its organization to January 1, 1874.) and from the records of the society since that date.

THE NATIONAL MONUMENT.

In September, 1833, a number of pairiotic citizens of Washington, whose names were a passport to public confidence, feeling that the faith of the nation was piedged, and having lost all hope, as did the Assembly of Virginia, "that Congress would act in the matter," for med a voluntary association for creeting "a great national monument to the memory of Washington at the seat of the Federal Government." Of the original number who formed the society not one survives. Their names should not be origotten. They were William Brent, Daniel Brent, James Kearney, George Watterston, Joseph Gales, Jr., Peter Force, William W. Scalos, Joseph Gales, jr., Peter Force, William W. Scalos, John McCleilan, Pishey Thompson and Thos. Carbery. THE NATIONAL MONUMENT. arbery. The roclety commenced it patriotic work under

Carbery.

The roclety commenced it patriotic work under the highest and most animating suspices. John Marshall, the great Chief Justice, was the first president. Un his death, in 1835, he was succeeded by ex-President Madison. The language of the "Father of the Constitution," in accepting the appointment, is, like all from his pea, memorable. He was then in the eighty-fifth year of his age. "I am very sensible," said he, "of the distinction conferred by the relations in which the society has placed me; and feeling, like my little from a predecessor, a deep interest in the object of the association. I cannot withhold, as an ovidence of it, the acceptance of the appointment, though aware that in my actual condition it cannot be more than honorary, and that under no circumstances could it supply the loss which the society has suttained."

"A menument worthy the memory of Washington, reared by the means proposed, will commensurate at the same time a virtue, a patriotism and a gratifude truly national, with which the friends of liberty everywhere will sympathice, and of which our country may always be proof."

The progress of the society was at first slew, in order that all might have an opportunity to contribute the amount to be received from any one person was limited to \$1 a year. This restriction was removed in 1845. In 1856 about \$28,000 had been collected. This fund was placed in the hands of General Nathan Towson, Samuel Harrison Smith and Thomas Munroe, gentlemen of the highest respectability. Under their faithful and judicious management it was invested, as was alsorted interest was \$37,000, which amount was deemed sufficient to justify the society in beginning

THE ERECTION OF THE MONUMENT.

THE ERECTION OF THE MONUMENT. On the list of January, 1845, Congress passed a resolution authorizing the Washington National Monument Society to erect "a monument to the memory of George Washington upon such potton of the public grounds or reservations within the city of Washington, not otherwise occupied, as shall be selected by the President of the United States and the board of managers of said society, as a multable site on which to erect the

the city of wannington, not otherwise occupied, as shall be selected by the President of the United States and the board of managers of said society, as a sultable site on which to creet the said monument, and for the necessary protection thereof."

The site selected, under the authority of this resolution, was the public reservation numbered three on the plan of the city of Washington, containing upwards of thirty acres, near the Potomac river, directly west of the Capitol and south of the Executive Mansion. The grant was executed on the 12th of April, 1840, by the President of the United States and board of managers of the society, and is duly recorded among the land records of the District o Columbia.

It may be as well right here to reply to the criticisms that have been made relative to the site selected—"that it is a mud hole," "low marshy ground," "oan't be seen," &c. Sucheriticisms are made only by those ignorant of the facts in the case. Its elevation is but little below the foundation of the Capitol building, and we all know that building is on a hill. It presents a beautiful view of the Potomac, the monument will be seen from all parts of the city and surrounding country, and, being a public reservation, it is afte from any tuture obstruction of the view, and Washington himself, whose uncerting judgment selected this city to be the Capital of the nation, had also selected this particular spot for "a monument to the American Revolution," which in the year 1795, it was proposed should "be creeted or placed at the permanent sent of Government of the United States."

This monument was to have been executed by Caracchi, a Roman sculptor, and paid for by contributions of individuals. The same site is smrked on Majot L'Enfant's map of Washington. ordered by Congress in 1783, which map was examined, approved and transmitted to Congress by him when President of the United States. The monument is located within a few feet of the "meridian stone," and the centre of the District of Columbia. To criticise the sit

can independence was chosen as a fit day for this ceremony.

Tifk work Broun.

On the 4th of July: 1848, under a bright sky, in the presence of the President and Vice President of the United States, Senators and Representatives in Congress, the heads of the Executive Departments and other officers, executive and judicial, of the Government, the corporate authorities of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, military and fire companies, associations of many descriptions, delegations from States and Territories of the Union and from several Indian tribes, and a countless multitude, the corner-stone was laid of a "great national monument to the memory of Washington at the seat of the Federal Government." The Hon. Robt. O. Winthrop, Speaker of the House of Representatives, pronounced an eloquent oration and other addresses were delivered. Mr. Thomas Symington, of Halimore, in a spirit of patriotism, presented the sectety a massive block of marble, weighing 24,500 pounds, for the corner-stone. This was conveyed free of charge to its destination. Messrs, Dougherty, Berry and Rutherford, of Washing, ton, marble-cutters, prepared the cover and excavated gratuitously. The casing or lining of the cavity, made of zino, was prepared without charge by Mr. Clement Woodward, and the stone set and other massory exceted by several public spirited stone masons of Washington without cost. A spirit of particitism and national pride took possession of the people. The procession, which was decidedly the most splendid ever witnessed in Washington up to that time, was about an hour in reaching the ground, usade up of three divisions in addition to the military escort. Joseph H. Bradley was marshal of the day, with Major General Quitman cammanding in chief, Colonel May commanding the cavalry and General Cadwalader the infantry. The first division was under the direction of Major A. A. Nicholson, marshal; the fire department was in charge of the Charge o